

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

We refer agriculturists to the advertisement of Mr. Page, in another part of this paper—We have had an opportunity of examining some of the machines mentioned, and consider them well worthy of attention, and it will be found time well spent in passing an hour at his manufactory. Mr. Page will be enabled to present testimonials from gentlemen who have used some of his machines, of their great utility.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE—BEET SUGAR.

The introduction of this vegetable has opened a new and prolific source of comfort and wealth to the American Farmer. A scientific Farmer of Dorset county, who we met at the late Easton cattle show, to some one talking of other root crops, observed, half earnest, half jest, "talk no more of root crops—there is but one root worthy of attention, and that is the sugar beet."—We are of opinion that too much value cannot be attached to it, when we consider its easy culture, great productiveness, to how many climates and soils it is adapted, and the quantity of nutriment it contains.—Hence we publish with pleasure, all new expositions of its character and uses; and our readers will join us in acknowledgments to Mr. Pedder, for his communications on the subject, published in our last.—The specimens referred to of sugar extracted from the beet in France and in this country, will be exhibited with pleasure, as proofs of the beautiful quality of the article afforded by a material which may be produced in immense abundance, as well observed by Mr. Ronaldson,* from Maine to Louisiana, and from the seaboard to the Northern mountains.

Let us repeat, that all communications, which go to make known the merits of this root—the different kinds—mode of culture—uses to which it may be applied—whether it may be profitably manufactured into sugar in this country—if not, what are the impediments—the process of manufacture, &c.—will be thankfully received and published. Where can we obtain all that has been communicated to societies established to promote the culture of the beet, and the manufacture of beet sugar, by persons appointed to investigate these subjects. Is the culture and manufacture, or either, extending in the New England States. What says Professor Colman? We think root crops are growing into more favor in Maryland, especially where the great interfere-with-all, tobacco, is not the principal staple of the farm.

*Sugar Beet Seed for Sale.—The trials that have been made to ascertain how the Beet will answer for a field crop in the United States, and how far it is adapted to the diversity of soil and climate,

go uniformly to show that under all circumstances it thrives, and promises to be a great acquisition to the agricultural resources of the nation; and to the American Farmer all that the Turnip is to the European where it thrives best. The Beet is to add to the variety and quality of our crops, and give an additional assurance to the Farmer to have plenty of roots for his young stock, and a profitable assistant to the Indian Corn required for feeding the old cattle. The Beet is a favorite food with Sheep, Swine, and Cattle, it is freely eaten by all of them, and every year its cultivation is to spread wider and wider.

The subscriber has imported from France, of crop 1839, a quantity of the best Sugar Beet Seed, and a small parcel of what is there called "Field Beet" or Root of Scarcity.

These he offers for sale at the moderate price of Fifty Cents a pound (terms cash) in quantities not less than ten pounds, smaller quantities will be charged at higher rates. Farmers living near each other may find it an advantage to unite and order a barrel full, the weight of which will be from 70 to 80 pounds, this they may divide amongst themselves, and should the quantity be more than sufficient for their own wants they could supply others with it.

The season for sowing extends to June, but it is advantageous to sow early, therefore it is prudent for all who propose to rear beets, to provide themselves with seed during the winter, that they may be able to take advantage of good weather in spring and all opportunities favorable for sowing.

The Beet appears suited to the whole United States from Maine to Georgia, from the ocean to the Western mountains.

Printers who take an interest in extending the Agricultural products of the country, are respectfully requested to give this notice an insertion in their papers and oblige their friend.

JAMES RONALDSON.

Philadelphia, South Ninth street, No. 200.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

The Kentucky Agricultural Society has projected a School of Agriculture for that State, and arrangements have been made to petition the legislature to incorporate a joint stock company, with a capital of \$100,000, for the purchase of a farm, buildings, stock, &c., which is to be under the direction of a superintendent and worked by the students. The term of instruction is four years, and the pupils are to work on the farm or in the shop for four hours daily, and pay an annual tuition fee; all the profit to be laid out on a library, apparatus, &c. The course of instruction to be practical agriculture and the sciences most intimately connected with it; together with mathematics, mechanics, modern languages, belles lettres, &c. It is proposed that the state subscribe for one fourth the stock, and thus have an interest in the appointment of professors, &c.

Reading the above reminds us of a suggestion we some time since made to Mr. Newkirk, the benevolent and public spirited proprietor of the Brandywine Springs. On the first view of that beautiful establishment, it occurred to us that of all purposes it is best adapted to a great Agricultural School! In respect of accommodations, high and salubrious situation, convenient locality, and accessibility in reference to Delaware and other States; every thing combines to recommend it as a great scientific and practical school; the outline of which is laid down in the above extract. Mr. Newkirk answered, as all who know him would expect, that he was ready to lend his aid to any plan for the promotion of the happiness of his fellow man. We humbly hope that the Legislature of Delaware will deem this suggestion worthy of some consideration. The objection to any connection with, in the way of controul, by any government, state or federal, in these days is, that Institutions of every sort, are now a days perverted and desecrated to vile narrow party purposes.

If the States adjacent to Delaware, would unite with her in endowing such a school, what a magnificently useful establishment might be made of it.

We publish the annexed call from the Marlborough Gazette, and it gives us great pleasure to see a move of the kind in this enlightened portion of our state.

A CALL TO THE PLANTERS OF P. GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Mr. Wilson:—In contemplating with delight the onward march of improvement in the science of Agriculture in other portions of our happy country, I am grieved to see the lethargy and supineness which overwhelm the Agriculturists of old Prince George's in all the various branches of Agriculture except the art of Tobacco-making, an inheritance bequeathed them by their ancestors. Possessing many natural advantages and facilities for the transportation of our produce, and being favored by a kind Providence with a soil capable of the richest productions, we might, indeed, (by diversifying our crops, and turning our attention to the rearing of domestic animals,) be said to be in the possession of the fairest portion of the Earth. Let us then reform our system, reduce our Tobacco crops—thereby enhancing the value of the article—and assume more of the character of Farmers, and we may be assured of realizing the happiest results. And to effect this desirable reformation in our Agricultural operations, let us follow the example of our sister States in establishing a Society for the promotion of a science which pre-eminently deserves the attention of man.

Through your columns I would then propose a call of the Citizens of Prince George's County for this purpose, to be holden in Upper Marlboro', on the first Thursday in April next. And I trust the call may be responded to, and defended by other and abler advocates.

You will please give this an insertion in your paper, and oblige, Yours respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

ON THE HUSBANDRY OF KENTUCKY.—The short visit we made to Kentucky, in October last, seems now, to look back upon it, more like a pleasant dream, than a reality. It was like flying over and looking down upon a beautiful garden of lovely flowers and various fruits, without having time to alight and exhale the odor of the one, or taste the sweets of the other. The defects of any account we have given of its husbandry, will be supplied, in an acceptable manner, by the following communication from a gentleman of uncommon zeal and intelligence. A few such men are of more account in a State, than would be as many partizan demagogues, or weather-cock politicians, as there were spectators of the great race between Wagner and Gray Eagle.

The "rye pastures" spoken of, we are satisfied might be introduced with great profit in Maryland—a State, by the bye, which has supplied to Mississippi, Kentucky, and all the western slave-holding states, gentlemen, remarkable for the fine qualities of industry, fair dealing, and hospitality.—To the honor of our own old Calvert County, be it mentioned, that near Georgetown, a native "of that ilk" resides, than whom, one could not, in a summer's tour, meet with a gentleman of higher polish and manners, filling the most desirable and honorable of all posts—that of an intellectual and opulent farmer, courteous to all, discriminately hospitable, and exemplary in all the relations of life. It must be added, however, that, like some other of the best "bits o' blood" in America, he unites that of the old Maryland and Virginia stock, and that's hard to beat "any how"—Like the coming together of flint and steel, you may look out for execution. His

name is a high-sounding title, but his title to respect is in his own character, and how much better title this, than that of some Dukes, by blood—that may have “crept through scoundrels ever since the flood!”

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 19, 1839.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have delayed answering the enquiries embraced in your letter from Lexington, in consequence of absence and a wish to be better advised upon two or three of your questions.

The object of your letter being a wish to obtain such information as I may be able to give upon the Agriculture and Breeding of Stock in this section of the State, particularly upon Rye, our Blue Grass Pastures, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, Hemp, Corn and Cattle, I shall endeavor to do so from the best information I have, and which could be obtained from others.

Rye is extensively raised. We sow the latter part of August and first of September, one to one and a half bushel per acre, in our corn fields; plough it in with the shovel-plough or cultivator. If the season be favorable, the greater part of the fall will produce good grazing for calves and young colts, and at times sustaining them through the winter with the aid of a small quantity of fodder or oats. It is not, however, until the month of March and April, that we receive the greatest advantage from it. At this season stock is generally in great want of green food, and they are frequently sustained from the 10th March to the 20th April, without detriment to the succeeding crop of rye. Stock of any description which may have access to a good rye field in the spring, will generally improve rapidly in their condition, and places them in fine health to go upon our blue grass pastures. When the grain is ripe or nearly so, a large portion of our rye fields are fed down by our hogs. Occasionally Cattle, Horses and Mules are turned in with the hogs. It is not considered a productive crop, from 12 to 15 bushels per acre being a fair average crop upon lands producing forty bushels of corn per acre. No manure or top dressing is ever used.

The grazing in the fall and spring we consider pays well for the seed and sowing. Some of our best farmers sow it, instead of clover, for the purpose of renewing their exhausted lands; when fed off by hogs, the immense quantity of straw and manure left on the ground, leaves it in fine condition for the succeeding crop.

Blue grass Pastures—They are not of spontaneous growth—No regular system is considered necessary in making them. In our open fields, the usual practice is to sow timothy, clover and blue grass seeds mixed. Two or three good crops of hay may be taken before the blue grass gets well set. In our wood lands the seed is scattered promiscuously with a portion of timothy and clover seed. It is equally as advantageous and frequently practised to feed our hay upon the open grounds in the winter and spring, when we want to make grass. The stock will then tread in the seed, and we most always succeed in having it well set. After it is well set, it can never be exhausted by grazing. Briars will destroy it when neglected, by excluding it from the sun and air. It requires from two to three acres to fatten a bullock, and if good, will keep him 8 or 9 months in the year.

Mules are raised by our farmers from their work mares. Few mares are kept exclusively for the breeding of mules. In the fall when the colts are ready to wean, they are generally sold by those who breed them, to those who feed them, until the fall after they are two years old, when they are then considered ready for market, and either drove on account of the feeder, or they pass into the hands of others who drive to the Southern markets. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, constitute our principal markets.

Not many have been retained amongst our farmers for agricultural purposes. They commanding a more ready and higher price, our farmers prefer selling them and retain their horses.

Very great objections have been made to the breeding of Mules from the uncertainty of getting colts. Three out of five would be considered a full proportion—possibly much of the difficulty arises from mares not being regularly sent, being work mares, farmers may not be so particular in sending them at the proper time. Our stock of mules have greatly improved in a few years, frequently having them 15 to 16 hands high; this improvement has been accomplished by better keeping, more care in the selection of the mares, and still more by a proper selection of the Jacks. When sold in the fall after two years old,

the fair average price might be considered from \$55 to \$70—when three years old they frequently command from \$80 to \$100; not many, however, are retained until they are three.

Sheep receive but little attention from our farmers—a cross upon the common sheep with the merino prevails in Kentucky. I know of no full blood South-down—we may, however, have a few. The large New Leicester sheep have been introduced here within the last seven years; their great size and aptitude to fatten, have caused them to be highly prized by those who have them.

No country can be better adapted for Sheep than this; with care they are subject to but few diseases. We want nothing better for them, summer and winter, than our blue grass pastures. In wet cold weather the weaker animals do better with open sheds, and fed with oats or clover hay. Our rye fields in the spring for ewes and lambs are invaluable. Farmers have occasionally fed them through the winter for the Louisville, Cincinnati and New-Orleans markets; they generally pay well in the spring—Dogs are our greatest enemy in raising sheep. Until we can have some laws or regulations upon the subject, little can be done safely.

Hogs are more generally and extensively raised for market than any other stock; it is one suited to the capacity and business of most all farmers. Connected with the feeding of cattle they are indispensable: it is through them that much of the profit is derived. The corn that passes through two large bullocks will fatten three hogs without any other food during the winter.

We have multiplied our breeds of hogs rapidly within a few years. The Berkshire, Bedford and Irish hogs are the three favorites; each have their advocates. They all fatten kindly and come to early maturity. A pair has been introduced from New-York called the Leicestershire, imported into that State a few years since. They appear to be similar to the Irish hog and those imported by R. D. Shepherd, of Baltimore. We also have a few called the Rhinoceros; they resemble the Berkshire in color, but not in form; they are great favorites with those who have them. With care and judgment in breeding, our present stock will answer all the purposes requisite for early maturity, aptitude to fatten, and capacity to travel to market.

Hemp is an important article with us; it is sowed the last of April and first of May, requires the best ground, and that to be well prepared before sowing. Our blue grass pastures or old meadows broke up in the fall, well ploughed and harrowed in the spring, have been considered our best ground for hemp. The average quantity of seed used in sowing is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre. The ordinary quantity raised per acre is about 600 lbs., tho' 900 and 1000 lbs. have at times been produced, which usually sells at five and six dollars per hundred. Nothing requires more care in the preparation of the ground before sowing. Its subsequent management of pulling and breaking requires very heavy labor; none but our strong able negro men can handle it to advantage. Very little is exported, being mostly manufactured in the State into bale rope and bagging. It is not considered an exhausting crop; from ten to fifteen crops in succession have been taken off the same ground without any material variation in its production. It is of rapid growth, and soon protects the ground from the influence of the sun, that connected with the superior order in which the ground is prepared for sowing, and the care taken in preventing all stock from tramping in winter, would keep our best lands in good condition for hemp fifteen years without the aid of manure. Its culture and manufacture may be considered disagreeable but not unhealthy; unless from the quantity of dust arising from it, persons inclined to consumption may be more exposed, than when engaged at other occupations.

Corn is our great staple, upon it we depend to fatten our horses, mules, cattle and hogs, as well as for bread in our families. In our best lands, a good hand will tend 30 acres after the ground is prepared in the spring, and the corn planted. Eight to ten barrels may be considered the average crop, and \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel the average price. The quantity sold, however, bears but a small proportion to that consumed by the farmer in the feeding of stock.

Upon all our large stock farms the corn is cut up in the fall, stacked in shocks of 16 hills square, and fed out to stock in the winter and spring in lots provided for the purpose, or upon our blue grass pastures.

Our system of feeding and grazing Cattle and Hogs re-

quires less labor to the quantity of ground occupied than any other mode in which we can use labour. Some of our large farms containing 1000 to 1500 acres, all in grass and cultivation, and feeding 200 to 300 head of cattle, and as many hogs, requiring only about ten good hands to do all the work.

Cattle in all our rich counties form an important item in our system of husbandry—the number fed for the butcher annually being very great; probably in no one item has greater improvements been made than in our cattle. In their neatness of appearance, aptitude to fatten at an early age, and greater weight of carcass, they have been greatly improved.

The breeding and feeding Cattle are similar to that of mules. Calves are raised until two and three years old by the small farmers, when they are sold to the grazier, who winter them the first year on fodder, and the next winter and spring they are fed for the butcher.

Our stock now consists principally of the full blood Durham short-horns, with all the intermediate grades, crossed upon our common cattle, with a few Herefords and Long-horns. I can form no idea of the number of improved Durhams of pure blood. The number is now great and increasing rapidly. Very few less than 100 have been brought into the state the present year, mostly imported. The prices given in the last 4 or 5 years have caused a rapid demand for them. Our own state is not yet fully supplied, and the new States must rely upon us for their supply whenever they are prepared with grass to breed them.

The pedigrees of our imported cattle and their descendants are preserved and published with great care; with but few exceptions, the Franklin Farmer contains the pedigrees of our best stock. We are also preparing to publish a Herd Book, similar to that of England, in which great care has been taken to give correct and faithful pedigrees.

Our principal markets for beef Cattle are Louisville, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Baltimore and South Carolina.

H. BLANTON.

In connection with the subjects upon which the above valuable communication treats, we publish the following article from the Franklin (Ky.) Farmer, on the saving of blue grass, and the value thereof:

“We have been furnished by Benj. P. Gray, of Woodford, with the facts stated in this article. Let 60 acres woodland blue grass stand ungrazed till June. Then mowed by eight men, cutting above the blades of grass, in four or five days, and throwing in double swaths.—Rake up immediately into small thin piles, in which condition, let them receive several rains, so as to prevent the loss of seed, which would otherwise occur in raking up the winrows or swaths. Then haul to the treading floor and tramp out with horses, like small grain. Sift first through a coarse sieve, made with wooden slats half inch apart and running only one way; this done, next sift through a lime sieve of wire. The amount of cleaned seed, saved in this way, from 60 acres of woodland, was 300 bushels, of ten pounds to the bushel, which is the usual weight of cleaned seed. The expense of saving this lot of seed was in all

For 8 men, mowing and raking 5 days, say	
at \$1, - - - -	\$40 00
For 2 men hauling in 3 days, - - -	6 00
For cart and oxen 3 days, at \$2, - -	6 00
For 6 men treading out 3 days, - - -	18 00
For 6 horses treading out 3 days, at 50 cts. -	9 00
For 2 men sifting 10 days, - - - -	20 00
	\$99 00

Now let us state the other side of the account:—	
300 bushels cleaned seed, worth \$3, -	\$900 00
80 bushels chaff, worth as much for sowing as “cut seed,” say 50 cts. - - -	40 00
Several wagon loads of straw, worth for sowing and manuring, say only, - - -	5 00
60 acres of pasturage worth \$4 an acre, -	240 00
	\$1185 00

Now deducting the cost of saving the seed, and a clear balance appears to the credit of 60 acres of woodland pasture of \$1086—being a net profit per acre of \$18.10. We rate the value of pasturage at \$4 an acre. We know that higher rates (over \$5), have been given this year;

but we deduct for the loss of pasturage till the month of June; though we doubt whether the real value of the pasture was diminished by keeping off the stock till that month. We are sure the mowing did not injure it.—Good husbandry recommends keeping stock off blue grass till the first of May; and the value of the grazing which might have been enjoyed, for a month or 6 weeks before mowing the seed, is probably nearly equalled by the superior growth which it attains free from the hoof.—All are agreed that grass allowed to go to seed, fattens stock faster than when turned upon before seeding. We said, some weeks ago, in remarking upon a letter of Mr. Skinner, in which he recommended the introduction of Devon as well as Durham cattle into Kentucky, that the crops of blue grass on our woods, nearly equalled in value the corn crops of our northern brethren. Are we not sustained in the assertion? What crops, cultivated in open land, are more profitable than our woodland grass, set with as little labor as a crop of wheat, and grown and harvested without labor or cultivation. Blue grass, in our calcareous lands, has done for Kentucky, in some cases, what turnips have done for Flanders and portions of England and Scotland. It has not only arrested the old processes which wore out our soil, but has restored it to virgin fertility, and, at the same time, yielded large and annually increasing profits to the grazier. We mean to cross the Atlantic before long, and if there is in England or on the continent, a system of agriculture which, all things considered, is superior to the grazing system of Kentucky, we shall see it."

VARIOUS BREEDS OF CATTLE—Estimate of a practical farmer in the rich land county of Washington, Maryland, dated December 16, 1839.

"My Dear Sir—On reading, as I do with much pleasure, your editorial remarks, I have been struck with your apparent predilection in favor of the Devon breed of cattle. With a view to draw your attention more particularly to the subject, and thereby elicit from you such remarks as will, I feel confident, be beneficial, I now offer you my own experience, though limited.

My attention has been more turned to sheep than any other stock. In regard to cattle my stock was composed chiefly of the Teeswater breed, and the improvement in my immediate neighborhood has been such as to remove a first unfavorable impression, and to produce a general feeling in favor of that breed. I have now the thoroughbred Durham, some imported—I have the full blood Devon, and a cross of the Hereford. My Devon cow has brought me a bull calf from a thoroughbred Durham bull—The calf is universally admired in point of form, but inferior in point of size, to the full Durham.

The Durham, I am apprehensive, will require more attention, better and greater quantity of food than any other breed.

My plan at present is to improve on the Teeswater and Hereford cows, and my imported Durham bull at the same time attending to the Devon and Durham cross.—My opinion is, keeping in view, beef, milk and adaptation to location, the cross of Durham with the Hereford and Teeswater, will give a produce superior to any other, and far preferable to the full blood Durham. From my little experience, I fear the Durham, full, cannot stand our summers so well. Hot weather added to the flies, last summer, caused my full-blooded Durhams to fall off more than any other stock, though their pasture was fine. The Devons, though more easily kept, and I believe good milkers, cannot be brought to equal size with the crosses above-mentioned.

The Devons are more easily kept than the Durham."

TREATISE ON SWINE.—We learn that Messrs. Weeks, Jordan & Co. have now in press and nearly ready for publication, a work entitled the **AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER; a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing and Fattening of Swine**, by HENRY W. ELLSWORTH. A treatise of this kind has long been needed by the agricultural community, and we hesitate not to promise for it a favorable reception and extensive sale. The volume exhibits fully the subject on which it treats, and contains numerous cuts of pens, troughs, piggeries, and different boiling and steaming apparatus. In short, it will be found a complete guide to the breeder of these animals; filled with interesting matter, presented in a neat and accurate style.

It is indeed gratifying to us, to announce the first comprehensive work on swine,—for beside the short pamph-

let of Henderson, and the imperfect "Manuel du Charcutier" of the French Encyclopedia, little has been written on swine,—as an American production. Mr. Ellsworth has shown himself a master of his subject, and is copious in the details presented, and illustrates his suggestions by frequent reference to the practice of distinguished American and European breeders.

The design of the volume is sufficiently explained in the following short extract from the first chapter. "The object of the following pages is to present, within narrow limits and under proper heads, both general information and practical directions, in regard to the selection and management of swine; and to furnish, as it were, a digest, which the reader can consult at ease, of the results attending numerous investigations and experiments on this interesting subject, whose records are now scattered, too diffusely for general reference, throughout the multiplied agricultural periodicals of the day."

Our limits will only admit a slight notice of the contents of the different chapters. The first contains a description of the species of swine peculiar to the old Continent and its Islands, together with the various breeds of England and this country. The second chapter is on Breeding, which is ably discussed at length, and contains also directions for the treatment of young pigs—the apportionment of the litters of the sow, to suitable periods of the year, &c.—together with the method of spaying, and its substitutes.

The third chapter enforces the necessity of cleanliness, and furnishes numerous plans of enclosures, pens, troughs, piggeries, &c. The fourth chapter presents the various modes of preparing food, and contains also several cuts of boiling and steaming apparatus. The fifth chapter enters fully into a comparison of the various articles used as the food of swine. The sixth exhibits the modes pursued by distinguished breeders in the rearing of the animals; the diseases of swine and their remedies, together with the modes of slaughtering hogs, packing pork and bacon, the erection of smoke-houses, &c. &c. &c.

We repeat in conclusion that, whether we regard the typographical execution of the volume, or the style of the author, the work will prove an acceptable offering to American farmers; and we doubt not they will appreciate the merits of a full and practical treatise on a subject so important to their interests.

We understand that it is the intention of the publisher of this volume, to make this the first of a series of agricultural works, adapted to this country. Their design is an excellent one, and we wish them success in its fulfillment. The present treatise is a 16 mo. of about 300 pages.—N. E. Far.

[The above work will be on sale by R. Sinclair, jr. & Co. of Baltimore, when published.]

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.

We extract the following from the Lynchburg Virginian's Review of the Lynchburg Markets for the week ending Thursday, 22d inst.

We have closed another year and tobacco has been declining from February till now. The crop inspected in 1839, has proved larger than was expected and has exceeded the calculations made a year ago, full 8,000 hhds., no one estimating the crop grown in 1838, at more than 20,000 hhds. To this false estimate, we may attribute the high prices which have been paid during the first months of the year. A wild speculation was excited, which carried the article greatly beyond its value, for we have never had so mean a crop in this State. The high prices given in Great Britain, has caused nearly the whole crop to be exported to that kingdom, which will make the stock there an average one. The stock on the continent is small, and still prices have advanced but little. Our last foreign advices are to the 22d of November, which represent tobacco as dull both on the Continent and in Great Britain, and the manufacturers buy very sparingly expecting a reduction in price. The crop of 1839, in Virginia, is large and the quality very good. We estimate the quantity made at 45,000 hhds., but should prices get very low, our inspections for the year 1839 and 1840, will not exceed 36,000 hhds. Our stocks of Tobacco in Virginia and the Atlantic cities were never smaller, and must continue so for four months to come, unless prices should advance. Our friends expect from us an opinion as to prices for crops, the season; this we cannot give with accuracy at any time, much less in times

like the present, when the currency of the country is deranged, and moneyed arrangements so difficult to make; yet we do think that under no circumstances can tobacco be as low as in 1839, for if we look at the foreign exports for three years previous to the last, and we find an average of 100,000 hhds. a year, all of which have been consumed, and actually a small stock on hand the 1st of January, 1839, and the export of manufactured tobacco has greatly increased in the last three years. If the usual supply be needed, we shall have no surplus, although our crop is abundant.—We have accounts from the West, which assure us the crop is large in some sections, while in others it is not as large as the previous year—we estimate the crop at 40,000 hhds.

MISSISSIPPI.—The following extract from an Agricultural Report recently published in Mississippi, is believed to contain a true representation of the condition of that great cotton-growing State:

The following calculations are made by a gentleman who seems to have devoted a good deal of attention to the subject, and whose statistics, I have no doubt, will be found somewhat under the mark, though sufficient for all reasonable induction. The calculation is based on an average of five years. The debt side stands thus:—

1,800,000 yds. of bagging, for 300,000 bales	
(6 yards per bale) at 25 cents per yard, is	\$450,000
2,400,000 lbs. rope, at 12½ cents per lb. (8 lbs per bale)	300,000
30,000 lbs. twine for do., 1 lb. for every 10 bales, is	9,000
	\$759,000

There were, in 1836, 164,398 slaves in this State; the expense of feeding and clothing each, is estimated at \$40 per year, \$6,575,920
There were in 1836, 1,048,530 acres of land in cultivation in the State—cost of farming utensils of all kinds—\$2 per acre is not looked upon as too high an estimate, 2,097,060

Considered necessary expenses, \$9,431,980
There were in 1836, 41,239 white male inhabitants in the State over 18 years of age—charge them with expending 12½ cents per day in cigars and liquor, &c. 1,881,484
The whole white population of the State, male and female, amounted in 1836, to 144,351—charge them to average, in excess of dress, and other needless expenses \$25 per annum, 3,608,770

Useless and unnecessary expenses, \$5,490,254
Necessary expenses, 9,431,980
\$14,922,234

To which add interest, paid to commission merchants in New Orleans, and the chartered bank account of the State of 8 per cent. per annum, it would make about 3,200,000
\$18,122,234

Thus making the indebtedness of the State over \$17,000,000. The credit side of the balance sheet is made up of a single item, 300,000 bales of cotton, valued at \$50 per bale, amounts to \$15,000,000, leaving the balance against us of over two millions. Thus, instead of making money, we have been going in debt annually, at the rate of some two millions of dollars. In the estimate of expenses, no account is taken of the annual outlay for horses and mules, and also flour, which have been heretofore considered necessary disbursements. Nor have I taken into the account the onerous per cent which we pay for every article purchased, in consequence of the depreciated state of our currency. If the whole amount were brought into open view, the sight would be too appalling to look upon with tranquility. The question arises how is this very untoward state of things to be remedied? I answer emphatically, by retrenchment in our expenditures, and by raising and manufacturing those articles of prime necessity at home, for which we have been hitherto dependent on other countries—then, and not till then, will the exchange be turned in our favor.

If you separate science from agriculture, you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

OKRA COTTON.

Report of the Committee of the Agricultural Society of So. Ala., on Twin or Okra Cotton, at its Fall Meeting in Montgomery, Nov. 5th, 1839.

The Committee appointed to enquire and report every thing deemed interesting in relation to the Twin Cotton, as far as ascertained, have had the same under consideration and report:

From the very short time that the Twin Cotton has been cultivated, together with the difficulty of procuring the necessary information, your committee are not prepared either to present many facts, or make such suggestions as should have weight with the society. We can only offer for your consideration the little information it has been in our power to obtain. Various has been the opinions entertained as to the origin of the Twin Cotton; whilst, perhaps a majority contend, that it is of an entirely separate and distinct *genus* from the common Petit Gulf.

Others are of opinion that it is one and the same, but that it has been brought to its present state of perfection by care and attention. They are led to this conclusion from the fact, that indications of its degenerating into the ordinary kind, have in some instances been discovered.—That it is superior to any Cotton heretofore known amongst us, cannot admit of a doubt. From actual experiment, we are inclined to the belief, that the poorest soil is best adapted to its successful production. Upon very rich lands the weed or stalks grows to an enormous height, is slender and weak; so soon then as the bolls appear and arrive at any size, the top falls to the ground, thereby injuring the further growth, and rendering the gathering of the cotton when matured exceedingly difficult. Your committee are of opinion that this might be partially, if not entirely remedied, by early *topping*. This would have the effect of strengthening the stalk and causing the whole to spread. A greater cluster of bolls would be formed upon each stem, and the picking or gathering rendered comparatively easy. The Twin Cotton, from the manner in which it grows, produces but little shade, consequently it matures at a much earlier period than the ordinary kind. Samples have been presented to competent judges, and they have been unanimous in pronouncing the staple of a much superior and finer quality than the ordinary Petit Gulf; that it produces at least one-third more to the acre, we have been informed by persons testing it last year. The present crop not as yet having been ascertained, we are unable from our own knowledge to corroborate this; but we are strongly inclined to believe its truth, from the prospect and appearance of the crop of this present year. Your committee respectfully submit the following extracts from a letter received from Mr. Wm. K. Aldridge, the gentleman in whose possession the Twin Cotton was first discovered. His views are entitled to much weight, as he has had an opportunity of arriving at correct conclusions from the length of time he has been engaged in raising the new Cotton. He writes us as follows:

"In 1835, Mr. Todd Terry gave me three seeds, and informed me that he discovered, in walking through his father's farm, late in the season, a stalk of Cotton entirely different from the common kind. The Cotton had been picked out, but on examining the stalk he found three seed. He informed me that his father bought the Petit Gulf seed that year—it was found near Vernon, Ala. I am under the impression that moderate soil is best to raise it on, but have no doubt of its doing well on the best lands. I sold a few seed to a gentleman living in the Cane Brake, Perry county, Ala., who informed me that it yielded surprisingly. Another reason for thinking it would do finely on the richest lands, is, that it has but very little shade, and of course, opens earlier; also, there is no doubt it matures much sooner, which renders it less liable to rot, &c. Moderate seasons are best; however, I have no doubt it would stand a drought much better than the common Cotton, owing to the shortness of the stem bearing the bolls. As I planted but one stalk in 1836, I have no chance of knowing how much could be raised to the acre. Last year I had an acre planted, the 1st May, giving five feet distance, when three and a half would have been all sufficient. Every person looking at it, said there was not half a stand—I gathered 1200 lbs. from that acre. My present crop is planted at the distance of three and a half feet, and it is amply sufficient."

Your committee can add but little to the information contained in this letter of Mr. Aldridge. We are in possession of but few facts in relation to the subject, not alluded to by Mr. A. It may be superfluous for us to ex-

press further our approbation of the Twin Cotton. We shall, however, be pardoned for expressing the belief, that, in order to its success, the seed should be selected at the end of each season, retaining only such as are sound and in good order. By adopting and pursuing this course, we have no doubt a very material and important improvement would be manifested in the raising of Cotton. We feel no hesitation in expressing it as our deliberate conviction, that the quality, quantity, and value of the article would be greatly enhanced. In conclusion, we can but express our regret that circumstances have prevented us from giving a more extended report upon the subject committed to our charge. C. M. JACKSON, Chairman.

In addition to the report, we beg leave to submit the following letter from Dr. Jas. H. Taylor, directed to the Chairman of the Committee. The letter will speak for itself, containing as it does, the result of the Dr's observations upon the Twin Cotton, founded upon actual experiment. C. M. J.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 4th, 1839.

Dear Sir—As a member of the Committee on the Okra Cotton, of which you are Chairman, and in compliance with the desire of the Society, I beg leave to report to you the result of my experiment on the same.

I purchased last spring two bushels of the seed, with which I planted thirty acres on the 15th of April. The land on which I planted it, is thin post oak prairie, much worn by long continued cultivation. It was laid off by a deep furrow at five feet, into which the stubble was listed, and upon which a bed was thrown by the plough, then dressed up with the hoe; a single seed was dropped at every twelve inches into a trench drawn for that purpose and slightly covered. Not more than one-fourth of the seed came up; but that which did vegetate, came up a vigorous plant and grew off finely.

About the first week in May, I shaved it down, and immediately after gave it a close and deep ploughing, following with the hoe, and dressed it up. Every three weeks, thereafter, I gave it a superficial ploughing, with the sweep each time, following with the hoe and giving it more bed. About the middle of August, I laid it by, by giving it as superficial a ploughing as possible, then drawing up to it with the hoe as heavy a bed as the soil would admit of.

On the 10th of June it commenced blooming. It grew up generally in one tall stalk, from 8 to 10 feet high, with limbs about 8 or 10 inches long, and from three to four inches apart, leaving a cluster of bolls on each limb of five to eight in number, and sometimes three limbs put out from near the ground, growing upwards the full length of, and bearing fruit equal to the main stalk.

It is from ten days to a fortnight earlier in maturing than the Petit Gulf cotton, and is a hardier plant, and tougher wood; it has also a longer tap root than other cotton, and thereby bears drought better. Its staple is much finer than the Petit Gulf, and I should say, at least 20 per cent. difference in value. I have already gathered 24,800 lbs. from my thirty acres, and have a heavy picking now in my field.

It must be observed, I had but $\frac{1}{2}$ of a stand, and that too, planted in five feet rows, whereas it would bear planting in three feet rows. I confidently believe the same land capable of yielding 3000 lbs. per acre, if planted at three feet, or in double rows at five feet.

There can be but one objection to this cotton—it bends to the ground by the weight of its fruit; but this, I believe, can be obviated by planting in double rows, at five feet. It would form an arch from row to row, and thus support each other—the limbs being short and the foliage thin, it will bear crowding.

It yields from the Gin head as follows: 100 lbs. of cotton in the seed, when ginned, will nett 36 lbs. of lint, or two bushels of seed weighing 64 lbs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR.

To—Gen. C. M. JACKSON, Chairman of Committee on Okra Cotton, Agricultural Society of South Alabama.

OKRA, OR ALVERADO COTTON.—We make the following extract from an advertisement in the Columbia papers offering for sale the seed of this cotton.

"Dr. J. H. Taylor from little more than 1-4 of the stand he ought to have had, gathered upwards of 1,200 lbs. per acre. The following is an extract of a letter, from Dr. Taylor: You must observe, I had not more than 1-4 of a stand, and planted, too, at 5 feet, instead of 3; and yet I will

make about 1,200 lbs. per acre. I believe it capable, on the same land, of yielding 1500 lbs planted at 5 feet in double rows. If I live another year I will try a hundred acres that way." Mr. F. M. Gilmer of Montgomery, Alabama, from as bad a stand gathered 1,400 lbs to the acre. Mr. C. T. Billingslea, of Bibb Co. Alabama, from 1-4 of an acre, gathered 1,060 lbs. and expected 200 lbs. more. Mr. Aldridge, who first cultivated this Cotton, it is said, raised 3,000 lbs. per acre, this year, and refused \$30,000 for his crop of 30 acres. Dr. J. H. Taylor, from 22,000 lbs of Seed Cotton, ginned 18 bales, of 600 lbs. average; or 36 lbs of clean, to 100 of the Seed Cotton. Jesse P. Taylor, well known here, weighed 425 lbs of Petit Gulf, and the same of Okra, in the seed, and ginned each; the result was 124 lbs of ginned Petit Gulf, or 29 lbs to the 100, and of Okra 156 lbs, or 36 2-3 to each 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton. The staple is decidedly finer."

The price of the seed here offered for sale is \$100 per bushel, \$20 per gallon, and \$5 per quart; which are stated to be the Alabama prices.

From the Georgia Sentinel and Herald.

IMMENSE PRODUCTION FROM TEXAS COTTON SEED. MACON, Oct. 20, 1839.

Gen. Hamilton—Sir: I have carefully cultivated the Texas Cotton Seed which you were kind enough to present to me, and I herewith send you a statement of the result of its production for this season as far as it has been picked out.

I measured off three acres, which I had picked over five times, and the following is the result of each of the pickings:

1st acre, 238, 456, 604, 618, 909, 2975 lbs.
2d acre, 442, 506, 598, 624, 821, 2991 "
3d acre, 297, 357, 1178, 942, 938, 3712 "

The third acre was in a state of high cultivation, and will yet yield from 800 to 1,000 lbs. more. The land of the 1st and 2d acres was somewhat worn, but will yield 500 to 700 lbs more to the acre.

When all is gathered and weighed, I will write you, and give you the total amount produced on each acre.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES COLLINS.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

Fattening—To fatten a horse in a short space of time has generally been considered a great art, and attended with much difficulty. Some authors are of opinion, it is necessary for a horse to swallow a certain quantity of medicine, to produce the desired effect; while others rely on an uncommon or peculiar kind of feed; but experience has proved that both opinions are erroneous, and that the few simples which I shall here recommend, together with good rubbing and a particular manner of feeding, will accomplish the fattening of a horse that is not a garron or extremely poor, within three or four weeks. After your stable it prepared, provide a plenty of good sweet corn, hominy, oats, bran and fodder; also a sufficient quantity of straw to keep him with a comfortable and clean bed; then notice the condition of the animal, for the purpose of bleeding in the neck. Should he be very poor, take from him one quart of blood; if in tolerable plight two quarts—repeating the bleeding at the expiration of every eight or ten days, until he is fat. Take of flaxseed one pint, boil it to a strong tea of one quart; take of powdered brimstone, one table spoonful; salt-petre, one tea spoonful, of bran one and a half gallons; mix them together, scalding the bran with the tea, forming a mash; which may be given every eight days; not permitting the horse to drink cold water for eight or ten hours afterwards. Take of assafœdita (which can be procured from any apothecary's shop) half an ounce; wrap it in a clean linen rag, and nail it in the bottom of the manger where the animal is fed; at first the horse will eat unwillingly where it is placed, but in a few days he will grow remarkable fond of it.

When you commence kind treatment towards a horse that has been cruelly used, let it be with great caution, or you may produce a founder or some other injury; those servicable animals being too often hard used and half starved. For three or four days, allowance a horse, (you contemplate fattening) to two and a half gallons a day, six or eight bundles of fodder, or an equal quantity of hay; after which you may keep your rack constantly full of long food, and never permit the manger to be entirely empty; taking care to change the food every day, giving the largest portion of bran, viz—bran and hominy, bran and oats,

bran and corn, bran alone, oats, corn, hominy, &c. &c. The food moistened occasionally with sassafras tea, produces an admirable effect, it whets the appetite, enriches the blood; and pens the bowels. Whenever a horse is fed all dust, sour food, &c. should be removed from his manger, which should be washed twice a week with vinegar and salt; this kind of attention will aid the appetite and keep the manger sweet and clean. If the season of the year you undertake to fatten affords green food of any kind, a little about 12 o'clock, would assist you much in accomplishing your object.—In the bucket in which you water throw a handful of salt, two or three times a week; it becomes very grateful to the taste, after a few days confinement, and will prevent his pawing and eating dirt. If the object is to fatten a horse as speedily as possible, giving to him unusual life and spirits, he should not be brought out of the stable, nor even to water. But if flesh is to be placed upon a horse to render hard service, I would recommend moderate exercise once every three days, carefully avoiding fretting or alarming him; more injury may be done to a horse by fretting him one day, than you can remove in a week by the kindest treatment.—The hoofs should be cleaned out every morning and evening, stuffed with clay and salt; or fresh cow manure, to keep the feet cool and prevent a swelling in the legs. A plenty of good rubbing is absolutely necessary for the placing of flesh speedily on a horse, and a blanket as a covering, at any time except the summer months, will place on his coat of hair a beautiful gloss, and add much to his comfort and apparent value.—*Pocket Farrier.*

From the Library of Useful Knowledge.

A LIST OF THE MEDICINES USED IN THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF CATTLE.

In the present imperfect state of the knowledge of the diseases of cattle and their remedial treatment, it may be supposed that many gross errors are committed—many inert or injurious medicines administered—many complaints aggravated, and thousands of animals lost. The pharmacopœia of the cow-leech does not indeed contain a numerous list of drugs, but a considerable portion of them are either useless or dangerous, or administered in ineffectual or destructive doses. It is not, however, the object of the editor of this work to draw up a catalogue of errors and abuses in cattle-practice, although he might easily present one, ridiculous and disgusting to an almost inconceivable degree; but to describe the properties, and doses, and combinations of those medicines which the experience of rational practitioners in former times, and the inquiries of scientific men in these later years of veterinary improvement, have sanctioned.

ALCOHOL.—There are two circumstances which not only render the practice of giving stimulants to cattle far more excusable than in the horse, but absolutely necessary: the first is the disposition which all the inflammatory diseases of cattle have to take on a typhoid form, and assume a malignant character—and the second is, the construction of the stomachs of these animals, in consequence of which a considerable portion of the medicine falls into the comparatively insensible paunch. Hence, inflammation having been subdued, the practitioner is always anxious to support the strength of the constitution; and even while he is combating inflammation he cautiously adds a stimulant to the purgative, in order that he may dispose the tissues with which that purgative may come into contact to be affected by it. Hence ginger forms an indispensable ingredient in every aperient drink; hence the recourse to wine in many cases of low fever; and hence also the foundation of, and the excuse for, the custom of adding the sound home-brewed ale to almost every purgative, and especially for young and weakly cattle, when evident inflammatory action does not forbid it. The fiery spices and the almost undiluted spirit administered by the cow-leech can never be justified; yet, in cattle-practice, the beneficial effect of the aperient often depends fully as much on the carminative by which it is accompanied, as on the purgative power of the drug itself.

ALOES.—This is the best, and almost the only purgative on which dependence can be placed in the treatment of the horse; but it holds a secondary rank, or might be almost dismissed from the list of cattle-aperients. It is always uncertain in its effect, and sometimes appears to be absolutely inert. Six ounces have been given without producing any appreciable effect; and, in another case, a similar dose was given, which was followed by considerable irritation and fever, but it did not purge. The animal was destroyed on the following day, in order

to ascertain how far the apparent inertness might be attributed to that state of the œsophagean canal in which the greater part of the medicines administered enters the rumen, and being detained there cannot possibly produce its destined effect. A very small quantity of the drug was found in that stomach. Still, however, as there is no case on record in which it has destroyed the ox by super-purgation, as it too often has the horse, and as occasionally it does seem to exert some purgative effect, it may be admitted in combination with, or alternating with other purgatives when constipation is obstinate: few, however, would think of resorting to it in the first instance.

The Barbadoes Aloes should be selected, for the horse; and on account of the construction of the stomachs of ruminants, it must be always administered in solution, for a ball would break through the floor of the œsophagean canal and be lost in the rumen. Two ounces of aloes, and one ounce of gum-arabic (in order to suspend the imperfectly dissolved portion of the aloes) should be put into a pint of boiling water, and the mixture frequently stirred during the first day; then two ounces of tincture of ginger are to be added, not only to prevent the mixture from fermenting, but because that aromatic seems to be so useful, and in a manner indispensable in cattle purgatives. The dose should consist of from half a pint to a pint of the solution, or from four to seven or eight drachms of the aloes. Some persons boil the aloes in the water, but the purgative effect of the drug is much lessened by this.

Aloes are very useful in the form of tincture. Eight ounces of powdered aloes and one ounce of powdered myrrh should be put into two quarts of rectified spirit, diluted with an equal quantity of water. The mixture should be daily well shaken for a fortnight, when it will be fit for use. It is one of the best applications for recent wounds; and in old wounds especially, accompanied by any foulness of them, or discharge of fetid pus, nothing will be more serviceable than equal parts of this tincture and a solution of the chloride of lime.

ALTERATIVES.—These are medicines that are supposed to have a slow yet beneficial effect in altering some diseased action of the vessels of the skin or of the organs of circulation or digestion. To a cow with yellows, or mange, or that cannot be made to acquire condition, or where the milk is diminishing, small quantities of medicine are often administered under the tempting, but deceptive, term of *alteratives*. They had much better be let alone in the majority of cases. If a cow is really ill, let her be treated accordingly; let her be bled or physicked, or both; but let her not be nauseated, or her constitution ruined, by continually dosing her with various drugs. The want of condition and thriving in cattle is far more connected with a diseased state of their complicated stomachs, and particularly with obstruction in the manyplus, than with any other cause; the alteratives, then, should be small quantities of purgatives, with aromatics, as Epsom salt, or sulphur with ginger; or, what would be still preferable, rock salt in the manger for them to lick, or common salt mingled with their food. There can, however, be no doubt that in many cutaneous affections, and especially where mange is suspected, alterative medicines will be very beneficial. They should be composed of Æthiops mineral, nitre, and sulphur, in the proportions of one, two, and four, and in daily doses of from half an ounce to an ounce.

ALUM.—This is a useful astringent in diarrhœa, and especially in the purging of calves. It is best administered in the form of alum whey, which is composed of two drachms of powdered alum, dissolved in a pint of hot milk; a drachm of ginger may be added; and, if the purging is violent, a scruple of opium. Alum is rarely used externally in the treatment of cattle, unless for canker in the mouth, and as a useful wash after the tongue has been lanced in blain; and unless in the form just mentioned, the less it is used internally the better.

AMMONIA is not frequently used. In the form of hartshorn it enters into the composition of some stimulating liniments, as in cases of palsy. The carbonate of ammonia has been extolled as a specific for hoove. The author always doubted this; he put it to the test, and it failed. It was administered as a chemical principle, it being supposed that the alkali would neutralize the acid gas that was extricated from the fermenting food; but it has been proved that this gas consists chiefly either of carburetted or sulphuretted hydrogen: besides which there is another consideration, that, except administered by means of Reed's pump, not one drop of the ammonia would find its way into the paunch.

ANODYNES.—The only one used in cattle-practice is opium. The doses in which it may be employed have already been pointed out when treating of the diseases in which it is indicated.

(To be Continued.)

ON FEEDING CATTLE.—It is not good policy to suffer our neat stock to grow poor at this season of the year, and there is no need of this, if we pay proper attention to the subject. This is the season to make use of our white turnips, and our pumpkins, which will not keep long, and store cattle, as well as those we are fattening, should all have a share. Milch cows need something of this kind to prevent their becoming dry at this season, and roots and green leaves are more suitable for this purpose than any kind of hay, and are more agreeable to the palates of the cattle.

Hay, of all kinds, at this season, affects the milk, and is apt to give a bitter taste to the butter. Corn-silks and husks have not any such effect, and therefore these should be dealt out in the fore part of winter while the cows are in milk.

Cows, when well kept, should never go dry longer than two months at a time. They are not better in summer for having gone dry a long time in winter. They should be in the habit of giving milk through most of the year. It is true they need better keeping while in milk, but the value of the product will do more than repay the expense.

If it be too cold to make butter, the cream may be used to advantage without churning; and all the wash is wanted for the store hogs—it will cause them to grow faster than will any kind of food.

Calves require particular care in the first of the winter. Rowen hay and roots, in small quantity, are excellent for them.

Cattle of all descriptions lie more comfortably, loose, than when fastened to a stanchion, but they require more room. They seldom suffer in New England from cold, provided they are out of the wet and out of the wind. Open sheds and open barn cellars are to be preferred, especially for young cattle, to tight barns, where the air is soon rendered unfit for respiration.

It is as absurd to suppose that cattle are more healthy for being closely penned up in winter, as that human beings are, when shut up in a close room. Females who seldom go out in winter have more colds—three to one—than those who are every day exposed to the weather.

If we have not room for our cattle to run loose under sheds or barns—if we must tie them up to a post and compel them to stand 16 hours in one position—let us not compel them to stand on plank floors—let us throw a quantity of loam under them, that it may become impregnated with the liquid manure, that nothing may be lost.

We have often seen cattle so stalled, that all the liquid manure was wasted—and this liquid would have been worth as much as all the other part, in case of proper care to have it absorbed.—*Boston Cultivator.*

USE OF BRANCHES AND LEAVES OF TREES FOR MANURING LANDS.

[Translated from *Le Cultivateur*, by Charles H. B. Brock, for the *New-England Farmer*.]

The leaves of the chestnut, walnut and horse-chestnut trees, and even those of the linden tree, if raked up as soon as they fall, and placed around the roots of vines or any trees, will decay in course of time, and form a manure, the strength of which will last many years. Those of the walnut and chestnut are best. With these last the burrs can be also gathered up, which increases the bulk and does not harm the quality of the manure; it will become more powerful if a little ashes, lime, or dung of birds is mixed with it. The whole should be covered with a little earth, to prevent the wind from scattering the leaves; oak leaves should not be used in this way, because it has been observed that the places where the wind had gathered a certain quantity of them, are very sterile.

I have remarked that leaves ought to be gathered immediately after their fall—otherwise the rains or frost would cause them to lose their good quality.

The leaves of willows, osiers, &c., make doubtless, a good manure, since the land on which they grow is made fertile by them; but it is hardly possible to use them, on account of the difficulty of obtaining them from the water and marshes, and also of drying them sufficiently. Leaves of walnut and chestnut trees can be easily obtained. The manure is much sooner formed, and easier to spread than straw manure; much of it is used in Limousin, where chestnut trees are very common.

It was customary to spread a large quantity of these at the entrance of stables, and in the yards where the cattle were kept, as well as in the gutters by the sides of roads. The successive washings and triturations form in course of time an excellent mould from this kind of ga-

therings; care should be taken to gather them up in heaps at the close of winter, to prevent the strength from draining or washing away. This mould is very excellent for light lands and gardens; one can almost see the vegetables grow in it.

Every one knows that the chips from joiners shops, branches of all kinds of wood, old stumps smouldered and decayed, forms a very good mould. This resource can only be had in countries where forests are very common, otherwise it costs too much.

Another kind of manure is obtained from the trimmings which are cut from the trees in the summer, during the abundance of leaves. The branches covered with leaves, when half-withered, if placed around the roots of vines or trees, the earth being removed a little for them, and covered again with the same, will produce a fine effect, which will last many years. The owners of woods ought to be eager to profit by this indication, which experience has shown to be such an advantage, and that it is always good to prune trees during the summer.

PRESERVATION OF VEGETABLES.—In European countries, particularly in the north, roots of all kinds are preserved merely by secluding them entirely from air, heat and water; this is done by digging deep ditches in a dry soil upon a spot a little elevated, and depositing in them roots, which are afterwards covered over with a layer of earth of sufficient thickness to prevent them from suffering by the frost; over the whole is then laid a bed of straw, broom or fern; in order to protect them from rain and from the water of melting snows which might filtrate through into the pit.

Roots to keep well, must have their surfaces entirely free from moisture before being thus buried.

The roots have in themselves a preserving principle, which does not exist in a dead plant or one that has terminated its period of vegetation: they have as yet lived but a portion of their vegetable life: they have not formed the seeds, which secure the continuance of their species; and to fulfil this great design of nature, they profit by every circumstance which can favor and confirm their vegetation; but when placed for a time beyond the action of air, water, and heat, their organs remain at rest till again excited by the presence of these powerful agents.

As dead bodies do not retain this animating principle, the energies of which are only suspended in roots, grains, &c. during the winter, so they suffer decomposition, though less rapidly, from the contact of air, heat, and water.

In the way of which I have just spoken, beets, carrots, potatoes, and many other vegetables may be preserved uninjured till summer.

A very simple method of preserving them, at least free from decomposition, is, to heap them up in piles upon a very dry soil, and then to cover them upon all sides with straw enough to protect them from rain and frost; in England, this is esteemed the best method of keeping turnips. —*Chaplain.*

THE SILK CULTURE.

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY.—Among the proceedings of this society at its recent meeting in Washington city, we find the following:

A letter was received from the President of the United States, expressing the interest he felt in the objects of the society, and regretting his inability to attend its meetings, according to the invitation of the convention.

The report of the committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, was presented and adopted unanimously, as follows:

For President—Hon. Jonathan Roberts, of Pennsylvania.

Vice-Presidents—Judge Comstock, of Conn.; Rev. Henry Colman, of Mass.; Gen. Tallmadge, of N. Y.; Dr. Geo. Green, of N. J.; Hon. Calvin Blythe, of Penn.; Dr. Wm. Gibbons, of Del.; Hon. P. B. Hopper, of Md.; Edmund Ruffin, Esq. of Va.; Rev. Sydney Weller, of N. C.; Dr. Elias Marks, of S. C.; Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, of Geo.; Dr. Wm. R. Taylor, of Lou.; Dr. T. P. Jones, and Gen. John P. Van Ness, of D. C.

Corresponding Secretary—Gideon B. Smith

Recording Secretaries—J. F. Callan, of D. C.; Dr. C. C. Cox, of Md.

Treasurer—James O. Law, of Md.

Executive Committee—Luther J. Cox, of Md.; S. R. Cummer, of N. J.; I. Kinsman, of Pa.; J. G. Chappell,

of Md.; David Barnum, of Md.; J. P. E. Stanley, of Md.; Rev. D. V. McLean, of N. J.; Thomas S. Pleasants, of Va.; J. Mason, Jr. of D. C.

The report of the executive committee, on the subject of premiums for next year, was called up, amended, and unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved, That bounties on the culture and production of silk, to be distributed by the American Silk Society, at their annual meeting, would highly conduce to the promotion of this branch of national industry;

That the sum of ten to fifteen thousand dollars ought to be raised for this important object;

That there should be five premiums of one thousand dollars each;

That there should be five premiums of five hundred dollars each;

That there should be fifty premiums of one hundred dollars each;

That there should be fifty premiums of fifty dollars each;

That competitors for the premiums must signify to the corresponding secretary, on or before the 1st day of May next, for which premiums they will compete, and must pay into the treasury ten per cent. on the amount for which they intend to compete.

That competitors for the first premium, must produce at least 200 lbs. of raw silk; for the 2d, 100 lbs. of raw silk; for the 3d, 20 lbs. of raw silk; for the 4th, 10 lbs. of raw silk.

That should the funds of the society warrant, there should be offered at least one thousand dollars, in different sums, on manufactured articles of silk.

Resolved, That the foregoing instructions on the subject of premiums, be published in the number of the Journal for the present month, and that the members of the society be earnestly requested to procure funds to offer the above premiums; that they make an earnest appeal to their fellow-citizens interested in the culture of trees and silk, to contribute to said fund, as the most effectual way, in the opinion of this society, to promote the immediate interests of all concerned in the business; and that each member report to the society at its meeting in Baltimore, on the 19th of February next, the amount he secures, or which he will be responsible to said fund; that if he is not present at said meeting of the society, he fail not to report by letter.

Resolved, That the whole matter of said premiums be referred to the executive committee, and that final action on the same be taken at the meeting of the society in February next.

The report of the executive committee on premiums, claimed under the last year's offer, was received as follows, and unanimously adopted, viz:

REPORT ON PREMIUMS, FOR 1839.

The executive committee, in announcing the award of premiums offered by this society, are happy to state, that a large number of beautiful specimens of silk in its various stages, have been presented for premiums and exhibition, which the committee think cannot fail to convince the public of the practicability and importance of the silk culture in our country.

The committee are happy to announce, that premiums have been awarded, as follows:

A premium of \$200 to the **Rev. D. V. McLean**, of Freehold, N. J. for the greatest quantity of merchantable raw silk, produced from the quarter of an acre. **Mr. McLean** presented in a case 12 lbs. of 16 oz. to the lb. of as beautiful silk as can be produced in any country, reeled on the Piedmontese reel.*

A premium of \$100, to **Mr. Aaron Clapp**, of Hartford, Conn., for the greatest quantity of merchantable raw silk.

A premium of \$50 to **Dr. George Green**, of New Jersey, for the best pound of sewing silk.

The premium of \$30 for the pound of sewing silk, next in quality, the committee have considered proper to divide between **G. G. Gleason**, of New Jersey, and **Timothy Smith**, of Amherst, Mass., both of these gentlemen presenting equal claims.

Besides the above, various other specimens of silk, raw and manufactured, were presented by gentlemen from different parts of our country, but which do not come within the range of the premiums offered by the society; but which were highly creditable to the gentlemen producing

*An interesting history of this case may be found in the November number of Journal of the American Silk Society, page 345.

them,—and which deserve, as they receive, the thanks of this society.

LUTHER J. COX, Chairman.

Washington, Dec. 12th, 1839.

Resolved, That this society now adjourn to meet in Baltimore the 19th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

There is a sweet and simple custom prevalent in Iceland, which marks the habitual devotion of its inhabitants. Whenever they leave home, though for a short journey, they uncover their heads, and for the space of five minutes silently implore the protection of and favor of the Almighty. Dr. Henderson, from whom the fact is derived, and who observed it in the Icelanders who often attended him on his excursions, also remarked it in the humblest fishermen when going forth to procure food for their families. After having put out upon the sea, they row the boat into quiet water, at a short distance from the shore, and bowing their uncovered heads, solicit the blessing of their Father in Heaven. Even at passing a stream, which in their country of precipices is often an operation fraught with danger, they observe the same sacred custom.—This affecting habit of devotion has been imputed to the fact, that from their isolated situation, and mode of life, the mother is almost the only teacher, and her instruction seems to have become incorporated with their very elements of being.

A rich Rice Pudding.—Boil half a pound of rice in water, with a little bit of salt, till quite tender, drain it dry; mix it with the yolks and whites of four eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream, with two ounces of fresh butter melted in the latter, four ounces of beef-suet or marrow, or veal-suet taken from a fillet of veal, finely shred, three quarters of a pound of currants, two spoonfuls of brandy, one of peach water, nutmeg, and grated lemon peel. When well mixed, put a paste round the edge and fill the dish. Slices of candied orange, lemon, and citron if approved, may be put in. Baked in a moderate oven.

Baked Rice Pudding.—Swell rice as above; then add some more milk, an egg, sugar, alspice, and lemon peel. Bake in a deep dish.

An excellent Potato Pudding.—Take eight ounces of boiled potatoes, two ounces of butter, the yolks and white of two eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream, one spoonful of white wine, a little salt, the juice and rind of a lemon; beat all to froth, and sugar to taste.

Beef Steak Pudding.—Prepare some fine steaks; roll them in fat. Lay a paste of suet in a basin and put in the rollers of steaks; cover the basin with a paste, and pinch the edges to keep the gravy in. Cover with a cloth tied close; and let the pudding boil slowly, but for a length of time.

Butter Pudding.—Rub three spoonfuls of fine flour extremely smooth by degrees into a pint of milk; simmer till it thickens, stir in two ounces of butter, set it to cool; then add the yolks of three eggs, flour a cloth that has been wet, or butter a basin, and put the batter into it; tie it tight, and plunge it into boiling water, the bottom upwards.—Boil it an hour and a half, and serve with plain butter. If approved, a little ginger, nutmeg, and lemon peel, may be added. Serve with sweet sauce.

MODE OF EXTRACTING WAX FROM HONEY COMB.—Have on the fire an open vessel of boiling water, and standing by the fire an open vessel of cold water; put the comb close tied in the canvas bag, into the boiling water, and repeatedly squeeze it down with a stick or large wooden spoon; the wax will come through the bag and swim on the top of the water; skim it off and put it in the vessel of cold water; by repeatedly squeezing the bag and skimming, every particle of wax is obtained; when congealed it may be taken off and melted and cast into moulds of any convenient shape for sale.—*Glasgow Mechanics' Mag.*

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

The following communication from Dr. Hall will be read with interest at this time. Every family should keep the antidotes named by Dr. Hall, laid up where they can be instantly obtained, in any case of emergency. When an active poison is taken, the only safety of the sufferer is in the immediate application of an antidote. A short delay is fatal.

'Every bitter hath its sweet, every poison its antidote.'

The repeated cases of poisoning which hath recently occurred in this village, have induced me to make public some of the most efficient antidotes for poisons, especially for

those which are found in the domestic department of almost every family. I am induced to make these 'antidotes to poisons' public, because in instances of poisoning, from accident or otherwise, the urgency of the case does not allow us to wait for medical assistance, which is scarcely ever obtained without some delay, and consequently of comparatively little or no avail when it is, and the life of an individual is often lost by waiting, when by prompt interference it might have been saved.

I have confined myself to mentioning those antidotes, which are the most simple and the most easily obtained; and it is worthy of notice, that those are the very articles that are most effectual. The practice of forcing down large doses of powerful and irritating emetics, which in themselves are almost sufficient to destroy life, cannot be too strongly reprehended. When emetics are necessary, as they sometimes are, especially in those cases of poisoning by substances which produce great torpor of the system, (such as opium and all the narcotics) the safety of the patient requires that the dormant energies of the stomach be aroused. In these cases, nothing is better to be given than ground black mustard, a large teaspoonful of which may be mixed with water and swallowed at once. It operates very promptly—it is perfectly safe, and nothing can be more effectual.

As a general rule, the effects of poisons are better counteracted by articles, which, being taken into the stomach immediately after the poison is swallowed, enter into combination with the poison, and form with it a new substance, either harmless in itself, or incapable of being acted on by the fluids of the stomach.

For *Oil of Vitriol*, the best antidote is large doses of Magnesia and water, or what is still better, equal parts of soft soap and water.

For *Aqua Fortis*, same remedy as the last.

For *Oxalic Acid*—(This resembles Epsom Salts, and is often used for bed-bug poison.) Chalk and water renders it perfectly inert, forming an insoluble salt of lime. Magnesia is also a good antidote.

For *Tartar Emetic* in poisonous doses, Peruvian Bark and water renders it harmless; if that cannot be procured, use a strong decoction of tea until it can.

For *Saltpetre*. (which is also sometimes mistaken for salts) a prompt emetic of mustard and water—afterwards mucilage and small doses of laudanum.

For *Opium or Laudanum* in over doses, an emetic of mustard, constant motion in a wagon or otherwise, and the stomach pump, when it can be obtained.

For *Lunar Caustic*, (the principal ingredient in indelible ink,) common salt forms an insoluble substance which is harmless.

For *Corrosive Sublimate*.—(This is the most common bed-bug poison, but it has probably destroyed as many persons as bed-bugs.) The whites of eggs mixed with water is the best and most effectual remedy. This should be given until free vomiting takes place. (Albumen renders this poison harmless; the whites of eggs are mostly albumen.)

For any of the *Salts of Copper*.—The same remedy as the last.

For *Arsenic*.—Three or four cases are reported as having been cured by doses of Magnesia. But the only sure antidote is the freshly prepared Hydrated per Oxide of Iron. This is not always at hand, and cannot well be prepared except by a physician or an apothecary.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8.—The packet-ship Iowa, from Havre December 8, furnishes us with Paris papers of the 7th. All France is in a ferment over the news from Africa which a telegraphic despatch was reporting to be worse. The spirit of the nation is up, and officers and soldiers are panting to cross the Mediterranean to meet the forces of ABDEL EL KADER and his Arab crew. These Arabs are quite as troublesome, and quite as costly, as our Seminoles. They won't stay defeated; and when they appear most put down, of a sudden they most put themselves up. The reinforcements are moved forward with all speed. Nothing else is talked of but the war.

The news furnished by this arrival, though three days later from Paris, presents nothing remarkable. Lyons is in a suffering condition, and the reaction of American misfortunes has been great upon the manufacturing establishments there. Bankruptcies are common, indeed, throughout France.

From the East the dates are later. The younger ISRAHIM has obtained a splendid victory over the Imam of Jabsob. ISRAHIM is a son of MEHEMET ALI. This pushes the power of ALI towards the English possession of Aden. The Turkish charter created a great sensation at Alexandria.

The dates are also later from unhappy Spain. The Capital is quiet. There is nothing from the army.

The reduction of postage upon letters, which has commenced in England, is likely to be imitated on the Continent. Prussia and Austria are both meditating an adoption of the English plan.

The cotton market was flat at Havre, and there was a slight decline since the last weekly report by the last arrivals. Sales at Havre, Dec. 5—459 bales Cotton at 90a112 50; 6

Chests Madras Indigo at 6.25; 79 barrels Pot Ashes, 1st sort at 40; 11 do Pearls, 1st sort, at 47; 12 tes itice at 30.

Sales 6th—1033 bales Cotton—Louisiana at 83 a 105t; 9050 a 97; (619 bales at 90 50.) Georgia 83 a106, 100 bags Rio Coffee at 65, in bond; 110 brls Potash, 1st sort at 40; 21 mill Whalebone at 150; 20 hnds Cayenne Rocca at 102t in bond.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Hibernia, arrived at New York on Friday, from Liverpool, brings dates from that city to the 11th of December, and from London to the 10th.

United States Bank.—The arrangement announced as having just taken place between Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, and Mr. Jaudon, has caused a decided improvement in the value of United States Bank shares. Sales of them were made in the course of the morning, at £19 to £19 10s. per share. It is understood that there are plenty of capitalists ready to go into the new loan, as the interest yielded upon the price given, is somewhere about ten per cent. per annum. The only objection made to it appears to be with respect to the guarantee offered for the reimbursement of the money, the undertaking of the United States Bank being deemed scarcely sufficient in the present situation of its affairs. The measure has naturally engaged a good deal of the attention of those who are in the habit of taking a leading part in such matters.—*Mor. Post*.

Liverpool Cotton Market Dec. 9.—The sales to-day amount to 5,000 bags, including 1,100 American on speculation. Prices are the same as at the close of last week. 3,000 Pernams at 9 1-2 to 10d.; 100 Maranham, 9 1-2d.; 80 Bahia, 9 1-2d.; 100 Surat, 5 1-4 to 5 3-4d.; a few Egyptian, 11 3-4; the remainder, American, 9 1-8d. to 8d. On Saturday, 4,000 were sold.

Liverpool Corn Market, Dec. 9.—Old wheat has continued to meet a good demand; the week's business includes almost daily purchasers for Ireland, and, with diminishing stocks, prices show a tendency towards advance. Most of the American free flour has gone off the market, and holders are demanding as high as 44s. per bbl.; some parcels have been sold in bond at 31s. to 31s. 6d. per bbl.—Oats and Oatmeal are both held for a little advance; 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. per 45 lbs. are the rates now demanded for the former, and 35s. to 35s. 6d. per 240 lbs. for Oatmeal.

Dec. 10.—We quote United States flour at 1s. barrel dearer; the increase of price, however, rather checked the demand.

The correspondent of the New York Courier, writing from London, under date of 20th November, says:—

The corn markets continued to be oppressed with large quantities of unsound and almost valueless grain—and consequently the averages, though arriving slowly, have not yet allowed of the duty being reduced below 20s 8d per quarter on foreign wheat. There is, however, one view of the English corn market which it may be important to notice at the present time—which is, the appearance of an excellent opportunity for the exportation of Indian corn. The duty upon Indian corn is the same as the duty on foreign barley, and the duty upon barley is at the minimum of 6d per qr.—and there is consequently now, and almost certainly for months there must remain, a free trade in Indian corn. Supposing, therefore, the crop of Indian corn to be superabundant in the U. States, there is a good and profitable opportunity of exporting the article to England, in preference to wheaten flour, the wheaten flour being better reserved for the expected general opening of the ports in the spring of the ensuing year. An additional suggestion on this subject may be, that as the consumption of that most valuable article, Indian corn, is so slight in England, that the mills are not generally adapted for its reduction, it might be a more profitable operation to export it in the form of Indian meal—as then not only would its sale and consumption be facilitated, but the freight and other expenses must be less on the article when manufactured and compressed.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At Savannah, last week, the sales of Cotton amounted to 3209 bales at 7a10; and towards the close of the week at rather better prices than were previously obtained; Sea Island sold at 22a30c. Sales were made of 5 to 6000 casks Rice at 52ta3; 150 bbls of Howard street Flour sold at 7a7d. The total receipts of Cotton since the 1st of October last amounted to 46,429 Upland and 855 bales Sea Island, making with the stock on hand on the 1st of October 47,952 Upland and 1003 Sea Island.—The exports since the 1st of October were 30,578 Upland and 363 Sea Island, leaving the stock on hand on the 3d inst. 16,374 Upland and 646 Sea Island.

New York, Jan. 9.—The principal feature in business here to day is a decided start in flour. It evidently stiffened yesterday morning, as I wrote you. Those who held orders to buy from abroad, it would seem, thought it best to hold off no longer. The consequence is, that sales to the extent of 10,000 barrels, as the dealers estimate, have been made last evening and to-day; all Genesee at \$6, except 3000 Georgetown, which was sold a shade less. Holders are quite encouraged by this, and Genesee can hardly be had now at \$6.

Cotton goes as yesterday, though there are not so many

sales. Stocks in general sold rather higher at the Board. Domestic exchanges stand as follows: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8 a 9; Charleston, 3 a 3 1/2; Savannah, 3 a 5; Augusta, 6 a 7; Macon, 6 a 10; Mobile, 7 a 7 1/2; New Orleans, 4 a 4 1/2; Mississippi, 30.

At New Orleans, on the 1st inst. the stock of Cotton was 125,145 bales; entire receipts of the season \$31,247 bales. Sales of the three days ending on the 1st, 7000 bales; holders very firm. Sugar 4a5c; good crops are offered at 4 1/2c without meeting purchasers. There had been received 7 to 8000 bbls. Flour; and prices declined to \$6a6 1/2. Corn had advanced, in consequence of light receipts, and sold at 53a 60c; Oats 37ta40c; Whiskey 42a43. Freight to Liverpool advanced to 13-16d.

At Wilmington, (N. C.) on Tuesday last, Turpentine was held at 1 1/2; Tar advanced and \$1.05 was offered and refused.

At Winchester, (Va.) Friday, Flour was \$4.50a4.60; Wheat 75a80; Rye 45c; Corn 35c; Oats 33; Pork 51a5 1/2; Lard 10a11c.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle Market on Monday, there were 710 beeves and 2150 Sheep;—beef cattle sold at 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6a6 1/2, as in quality. Sheep sold in lots at 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3, 4a4 1/2.

At Philadelphia, Friday, limited sales of Flour at \$5.62 1/2. Yellow Corn 54a56, and white 52a53c; Wheat \$1.10a1.15. Small sales of inferior Porto Rico Sugar at 61a7c, and of superior Cuba brown at 8c. At the Cattle Market on Thursday, there were 300 beeves, and 190 sold at \$6 1/2a8; Sheep were scarce and brought \$14a4.

At Charleston, Jan. 4, during the early part of the week, an animated demand existed for the various descriptions of Upland Cotton, and operations were vigorously sustained at previously quoted prices, (the last intelligence from Liverpool having had no influence perceptibly on the trade,) subsequently, however, at the close of business, the enquiry became limited; ruling rate, could not be held, and the market closed heavily at our former quotations. We report sales of 6721 bags Uplands as follows: 12 at 7 3-4c; 118, 8; 140, 8 1/2; 185, 8 1/2; 200, 8 1/2; 390, 8 3-4; 35, 8 7-8; 557, 9; 489, 9 1/2; 1664, 9 1/2; 176, 9 3-4; 1434, 9 1/2; 250, 9 1/2; 435, 10; 93, 10 1/2; and 263, 10 1/2c per lb. 311 bags Long Cotton at from 25 to 57c per lb. and upwards.

At Alexandria, January 11, the wagon price of Flour \$5; sales from stores at \$5.12 1/2.

At Mobile, Dec. 30, Cotton retained the prices that ruled at the commencement, but transactions were very limited, not exceeding 4000 bales. Our quotations were "good and fair" 93-4c; good fair, 9 1/2; "fair" 9a9 1/2; "middling to middling fair" 8 1/2a9c,—all based upon transactions. We now quote Corn 80a82c; Oats 60c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef on the Hoof offered this week in market was abundant, and prices ranged from \$6 for inferior to \$7.50 per 100 lbs for prime.—There has also been a good supply of Live Hogs offering, and we are advised of a sale of a lot of 150 head at \$6.68, and another of 700 of very superior quality at \$6.85 per 100 lbs. Both of these lots were purchased by a packer, and are the only ones of any amount that have been sold in our market during the season, nearly all of the balance that have made their appearance here, having been killed and packed on drovers' account. Wagon Pork, suitable for Family use, sells from stores at \$6.75 to \$7 per 100 lbs.

Wheat.—The supplies of water borne wheats have ceased entirely since the closing of the tributaries of the Chesapeake by ice. Some parcels by wagons are making their appearance, and have sold at \$1 to \$1.07 for common to prime reds.

Corn.—A sale of white Corn from store at 55 cents, and another of yellow at 56 cents, are the only transactions reported to us.

Rye & Oats.—We hear of no transactions.

Howard Street Flour.—Sales of several parcels were made from stores in the early part of the week at \$5.37 1/2 cash, and some other lots of good brands were taken at \$5.50 on time. We have not heard of any transactions in the article either yesterday or to-day; the asking rate this morning, however, is \$5.50. The stock is small. The car and wagon price continues at \$5.25, with some little improvement in the amount of receipts.

City Mills Flour.—The last sale was at \$5.62 1/2, full. No activity in the market at present.

Tobacco.—There has been a moderate demand for Maryland throughout the week, but the transactions have been limited, at about former rates, though buyers pay them very reluctantly. Holders appear rather firm on account of the closing of the navigation of the tributaries of the Chesapeake, and the small stock in market, but most of them are willing to sell at the current rates. The sales have principally been of Ground Leaf, common quality, at \$5 a \$5.50. We continue our former quotations for Maryland, viz. inferior \$3.50 a \$4; common \$4.50 a \$5; good \$5.50 a \$7, and fine and leafy \$7.50 a \$8.50. The inspections of the week comprise 23 hds. Virginia and 23 hds. Ohio—total 46 hds.

American.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked,		10		PROVISIONS—	
BRICKS—					
Run of kiln per M.		\$7 00		Beef, Balt. mess,	
Hard or arch		7 50		Pork, do do	
Red or paving		8 50a9 00		do prime	
COFFEE—Ha. lb.		94a 11a		Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.	
Rio		10 a 12		Hams, do cured	
CORRUM—N. Car. lb.		12 a 13		Middl'gs, do do	
Virgin. good, lb.		12a 00		Shoulders, do do	
Upland,		12 a 13a		Lard, West. & Balt.	
Alabama		00 a 00		Butter, Wes. No. 3,	
Louisiana, pri.		12 a 13		do do "2,"	
Mississippi		a 15		do Glades "1,"	
FEATHERS—				Cheese, in casks, lb.	
Am. geese, lb.		50 a 55		Rice—pr 100 lb. 4 00a0 00	
FISH—				SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl.		11 75		SEEDS—Clover do.	
Herrings		5 25		Timothy do. 2 00 a 2 50	
FLOUR, &c.—				TEAS—Hyson, lb.	
City Mills, sup. bbl.		5 62		Y. Hyson	
Howard st. do 5 37a5 50				Gunpowder	
Susquehan.		0 00		Imperial	
Rye		a —		TOBACCO—	
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.		4 12		Com., 100lb.	
do.		18 25		Brown & red	
Chopped Rye 100lb.		1 62		Ground leaf	
Ship stuff, bush.		36a 00		Or. to mid. col. 9 50a12 00	
Shorts,		13 a 14		Col. to fine red 9 a 12 00	
GRAIN—Wheat, white		1 15		Yel. to fi. yel. 10 00a15 00	
Wheat, pri. red		1 05a1 07		Wrappery, suitable for	
Rye, new		55 a 00		segars,	
Corn, white, new		55 a 00		Virginia	
do yellow		55 a 56		Ohio	
Oats		00 a 00		Kentucky	
Beans, white		1 56a1 62		St. Domingo	
Peas, black eye		1 2a1 20		Cuba	
NAVAL STORES—				Wool—	
Pitch, bbl		2 00a2 55		Am. Sax. fleece, lb	
Tar,		2 12		Full bld. Merino	
PLASTER PARIS—				1-3 & 4 do.	
Cargo, ton,		3 50		native & 4 do.	
Ground, bbl.		1 37a1 50		pulled, lambs	
SUGARS—				unwashed	
Hav. wh. 100lb.		11 a12 00		S. Ame. clean	
do brown		8 00a8 50		Sheep skins, each	
N. Orleans		6 00a8 70		WAGON FREIGHTS—	
LIME—Burnt,		35 a 40		To Pittsburgh 100lb.	
				To Wheeling,	

BALTIMORE INSPECTIONS FOR 1839.

Inspection of Lumber in 1839.—It is computed that there were 30,000,000 feet of Lumber inspected in Baltimore during the past year.

Inspection of Quercitron Bark in 1839.—There were inspected in Baltimore during the past year; 1,655 hhd.

Inspection of Beef and Pork in 1839.—The inspections of Beef and Pork during the last year in this city were as follows:—

	Baltimore packed.		Foreign packed.	
	bbls.	half bbls.	bbls.	half bbls.
Beef,	4604	389	788	28
Pork,	948	25	9178	101
	5552	414	9966	129

Inspection of Butter and Lard in 1839.—There were inspected during the year 1839,

	bbls.	half bbls.	kegs.
Butter,	9	15	9925
Lard,	323	39	25,307

Inspection of Flour in 1839.—The following is the quantity of wheat Flour inspected in the City of Baltimore during the year 1839.

	bbls.	half bbls.
Howard Street,	362,592	4763
City Mills,	159,963	14,925
Susquehanna,	22,168	00
Frederickburg, Va.,	5,534	98
Falmouth, Va.,	90	00
Richmond, Va.,	485	00
New Orleans,	150	00

Making the total amount of flour inspected in the city in 1839,

	550,982	19,786
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During the same period there were also inspected 5,403 bbls. and 68 half bbls. Rye Flour, and 894 hhd. and 6105 bbls. and 230 half bbls. Corn Meal.

We subjoin the inspections of Flour for the preceding nine years:—

Years.	bbls.	half bbls.	Total in bbls.
1830,	587,875	19,859	597,804
1831,	544,373	21,537	555,141
1832,	518,674	17,544	527,446
1833,	524,620	18,072	533,656
1834,	480,733	17,264	489,365
1835,	516,600	21,333	527,266
1836,	393,924	13,593	400,720
1837,	391,676	14,777	399,064
1838,	420,636	19,223	430,247

The quantity of wheat and flour exported from Baltimore to England during the three months ending 31st ult. was

37,150 bushels of wheat, and 23,709 bbls. flour; and to France during the same period, 6550 bbls. Flour.

Inspection of Tobacco in 1839.—The stock on hand in the four State Warehouses, in the City of Baltimore, on the 1st of January, 1839, was

Inspected at the Warehouses in Baltimore in 1839, 28,111

Received from the District of Columbia,

Total,

Of this amount there were shipped to the following places, viz:—

Amsterdam, 6,153, Rotterdam, 5,111, Bremen, 10,237, Cowes, 838, Havre, 1,946, Marseilles, 725, Bordeaux, 308, Trieste, 342, Gibraltar, 194. Total 25,849.

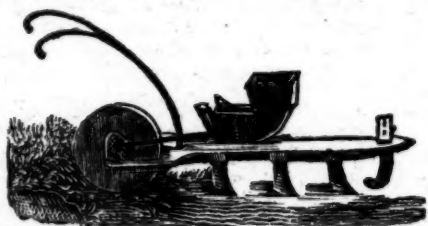
Amount consumed and shipped coastwise, 829.

Not included in the above are Virginia, Kentucky and stems,

Leaving on hand on 1st January, 1840,

The kinds of Tobacco inspected during the year were as follows:—

Maryland, 22,558 hhd., Ohio, 4,096, Virginia, 318, do. Stems, 733, Kentucky, 382, Pennsylvania, 24. Total, 28,111.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two-third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion and in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The casting of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fences, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing machines, Planing do.; Tenanting do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and Bat benches for the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the lib-

eral and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles-street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street.

GEORGE PAGE, Jan. 15.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread-wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to their former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 20 6m* OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, Broussa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 1839—nov 6 29t

EVANS' PATENT SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c. The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. Evans' reverse point or self sharpening PLOUGHS; each share (of cast iron) has two points; and, by reversing act upon the principle of self sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made of the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment in other make of ploughs, and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's & Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES & Waldron's, Griffin's and American manufacture; Seythe Snathes and other harvest tools; Threshing Machines; Horse powers, &c. I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and Lamp Posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN, May 15. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover st.

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Chesapeake. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—cast beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M. PANSON, Agent.

PLASTER.

17 tons ground PLASTER in bulk 20 bbls do. do. will be sold at one dollar per bbl. if taken from the warehouse immediately. Apply to

WILLIAM CHILD, ja 1 3t* No. 88 South street, Bowly's whf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durdling & Co. encouraged by the favor shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25 They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at \$3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedman, Grant St. Baltimore, near of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29

BREEDING MARES.

We will sell, or exchange for a lot of Devon cattle, two first rate BREEDING MARES—Zedora, out of imported Alarm, by American Eclipse—This mare has proved herself a good runner, which will appear by referring to the Turf Register, and an excellent breeder; is now with colt to Duane; about ten years old. Also—Julia, out of Medoc's dam, by Count Piper. She is a large, strong mare; has not been trained; produces fine colts; is also supposed in colt to Duane, ten years old. Enquire of

nov 27 J. S. SKINNER & SON.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

A planter at the South would contract to furnish of the next year's growth, a million or more Multicaulis Trees at 10 cents per tree. For further particulars apply at the Farmer office. n 20